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Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MADAGASCAR

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Malagasy for the period 1982-1986

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1/ The previous country programmes for Madagascar were issued under the symbols DP/GC/MAG/R.1 and DP/GC/MAG/R.2.

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INTRODUCTION

1. This is the third UNDP country programme for the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Assistance funds have risen from $10 million over the first programming cycle to $23 million for the second cycle (1977-1981) and $49 million for the third (1982-1986).

2. The content of the programme was decided upon by the Government in consultation with UNDP in the light of the basic development options set forth in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution and the programme priorities and activities adopted in the national development plan covering the period 1982-1987.

3. The final programme was drawn up on the basis of a preliminary document prepared by the Presidential Ministry for Finance and Planning, and approved by the Government as a basis for discussions with UNDP to finalize the programme document. The document was circulated to all specialized agencies for their comments. These were subsequently passed on to the Ministry of Co-ordination which drew up the final text of the attached programme in collaboration with UNDP.

4. It should be noted that programming missions in the rural development, agricultural and industrial development sectors preceded the first draft of the programme. They worked closely with the substantive ministries involved to determine technical assistance requirements and define the necessary arrangements. The authorities have also been able to make use of the conclusions from a number of evaluation and technical mission reports.

5. As the contents of the mission reports, in terms of proposed project and programme funding requirements, far exceed available resources, the Government has ordered its priorities in accordance with the development objectives called for under the main headings of the second development plan.

6. Choices have been made in the light of UNDP's funding capacity and mandate for action. Besides consideration of the sectoral priority criterion, the final choice of projects was made after consideration of the counterparts and recurring costs which the activities would entail for the Malagasy State.

7. The amount and volume of these costs will, in fact, have to be kept within the limits of available resources in view of the over-all context of the national economy. Also, in its efforts to rely on its own resources, the Government intends to make optimum use of national experts, consultants and institutions. Consequently, the projects will be worked out in detail following an in-depth examination of local capacities and needs.

8. This country programme covers the period 1982-1986 and thus coincides with the third programming cycle. It does not entirely match the period covered by the second development plan, but this presents no problem for the harmonization and integration of activities since the Plan period (1982-1987) will fully cover the programming period.

9. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) is $49 million. Only 80 per cent of this amount has been programmed, in accordance with instructions. A call-forward from the third-cycle IPF for emergency action in 1980 and 1981 has been deducted and a sum set aside for unforeseen expenses and inflation, leaving a total of $36.2 million in resources that were considered for programming purposes. Annex I contains a summary statement of these financial resources.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE SUPPORTED BY UNDP

10. The assistance requested of UNDP under the IPF should make it possible to complete some studies and activities that could contribute to the attainment of national objectives and eventually secure the country's economic independence.

11. There is no such thing as national independence without economic independence. For this reason Madagascar has opted for a universal "open-door" policy so as to diversify its international relations. This policy requires the country to rely in the main on itself and its own efforts alone for development. Foreign assistance must be considered only as a supplement to those efforts, not an integral part of them. The socialist development option demands that the country finance all its investments from domestic resources first and only subsequently from external inputs.

12. Madagascar's socio-economic development will come about under a socialist planning exercise whose main objectives for the year 2000, as defined on the basis of the options adopted in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, are:

(a) The complete nationalization of the principal sectors and strategic activities;

(b) Full employment;

(c) The doubling, at least, of per capita income in real terms; and

(d) The satisfaction of basic economic, social and cultural needs.

13. The strategy for reaching these goals will comprise three states:

(a) The first (1978-1984) will be devoted to laying the foundations for development;

(b) The second (1985-1992) will see the consolidation of the economy; and

(c) The third (1993-2000) will bring about the expansion and growth of the economy.

14. In order to concentrate efforts to attain economic independence, the main priority lines of action to be followed under the second plan (1982-1987) will involve the following key products and sectors:

(a) Self-sufficiency in food production; (i) rice, other cereals; (ii) meat, fish, protein; (iii) edible oil; (iv) other food products (sugar, soya beans); and (v) other comestible products (manioc, saonjo, potatoes);

(b) The establishment of the infrastructure for the creation of a self-reliant industry: (i) iron and steel; (ii) cement; (iii) energy; (iv) basic chemistry; (v) mechanical engineering and production of basic capital goods;

(c) Supply, research, training and health: (i) improvement and rationalization of provisions, particularly for goods of prime necessity; (ii) research, training and public information campaigns; (iii) drinking water supply; (iv) housing; (v) health (pharmaceutical products); and

(d) Development of goods for export: (i) agricultural (coffee, vanilla, pepper, cloves); and (ii) others (cement, coal, oil, uranium).
Not all the above components could be either covered by the projects for inclusion in the country programme or funded completely from the IPF.

15. The sectoral features of the third country programme for Madagascar are described below.

A. Agriculture, the basis for independent development

16. According to the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution: "The great Powers in the year 2000 will be the countries which can first feed their own inhabitants and then export food to other nations".

17. The agricultural and livestock sector provides employment for almost 85 per cent of the active population and accounts for nearly 75 per cent of export earnings. Self-sufficiency in food being the prime objective of the second Plan (1982-1987), the problem will be to create the right climate for the rational exploitation of the country's major areas of potential. Agricultural output will have to meet the needs of the people, the processing industry and the export market. Meat and fish production (livestock-raising and fisheries) will be developed to ensure nutritional balance.

18. Accordingly, the assistance requested of UNDP will be continued in current projects and mobilized for new activities tending to enhance the output capacity of the sector.

Ongoing projects

Development of inland fisheries and aquaculture (MAG/76/002)

UNDP contribution: $1,079,928, including
$ 50,000 in 1982 (end of project)

19. the first phase of the project began in 1977. The aims of the project are to enhance the infrastructure of the main fish-farming stations, to develop artificial reproduction techniques and demonstrate related breeding activities.

Prospecting for pelagic and neritic resources (MAG/77/009)

UNDP contribution: $1,504,501, including
$ 459,136 in 1982 (end of project)

20. The purpose of these activities, which commenced in 1980, is to identify exploitable pelagic fish resources, including sardinellas and small thunnidae. The project will be backed up by another oceanographic research activity, to be financed by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and carried out on the country's north-east and north-west coasts.

Development of the Androy (MAG/77/011)

UNDP contribution: $2,245,749, including
$ 16,000 in 1982 (end of project)

21. The second phase of the project, begun in 1979, will conclude in June 1982. Various activities have been carried out during the two phases of this project, including: the introduction of health coverage for livestock, a socio-economic study, a water-resource inventory, livestock marketing, aerial photography and cartography, a study of windbreaks and a study of family budgets in the region.

Development of sea fisheries (MAG/80/008)

UNDP contribution: $150,000, including
$ 50,000 in 1982 (end of project)

22. This consists of additional studies to be used in preparing a master plan for the development of sea fisheries as well as technical/economic and financial investment documents on the exploitation of tuna and shrimp resources.

Study and development of sericulture in the High Plateaus (MAG/80/010)

UNDP contribution: $637,786, including
$488,564 in 1982 and 1983 (end of project)

23. Since silk production has declined in quantity and quality, the country has had to import raw material to supply its existing spinning plants. The purpose of the UNDP assistance will be to revitalize silk growing in the highland region, set up proper facilities for the rapid improvement of silk-growing methods, and also research units, and arrange for marketing facilities and the necessary high-level technical staffing. Technical training of senior staff actually began in 1981 and will continue until 1983.

Development of the Upper Mangoro plains (MAG/80/013)

UNDP contribution: $215,986, including
$191,000 in 1982 (end of project)

24. In 1974 the Government decided to commence industrial reafforestation in the Upper Mangoro region. Owing to the extent of the undertaking, the Fanalamanga Company had to use farm workers, which meant settling approximately 3,000 family units in the planting zones. Given the difficulties of keeping this community supplied with provisions, the Company thought it would be advisable to secure local self-sufficiency in food. The assistance requested from UNDP is to enable a feasibility study to be made on the development of three plains in the planting regions which are intended for rice growing and various food crops.

Increasing national rice seed production (preparatory assistance) (MAG/81/001)

UNDP contribution: $230,000, including
$ 96,000 in 1982 (end of project)

25. This project is related to the basic problem of self-sufficiency in food, particularly rice. In view of the importance of the seed programme to the country's agricultural development, and its various facets, it was considered sensible to make a detailed analysis of the way in which the various bodies which have shown interest in the programme complement each other's efforts (European Development Fund (EDF), Fund for Assistance and Co-operation (FAC), World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and UNDP) and to co-ordinate and harmonize financing activities intended to achieve the same ultimate goal: the introduction of a national seed plan. The aim of the preparatory assistance which began in August 1981 is to provide the Government with the broad outline of a national seed plan and the financing documentation associated with its implementation and to identify the priority action areas for the initiation of activities.

Lake Alaotra salvage operation (MAG/81/003)

UNDP contribution: $350,000, including
$131,100 in 1982 (end of project)

26. After two consecutive years of drought in the Lake Alaotra region, there has been a significant drop in paddy output. This situation has seriously alarmed the Government, since the region is one of Madagascar's main rice-producing areas. The Government has sought help from various bilateral and multilateral organizations in order to remedy the situation in the region (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), EDF, UNDP and FAC).

Continuing projects (new phases)

Reclamation and development of the Savokas

UNDP contribution: $1,000,000 including $ 300,000 allocated to the personnel component

Duration: 5 years

27. As a result of the preparatory assistance and phase I of the project, it has been possible to install the infrastructure necessary for the smooth running of activities (construction of stores, provision of inputs), to carry out a socio-economic survey and to take aerial photographs and make maps of the three villages concerned (Fotobohitra, Tsaramainandro and Andrakata). For various reasons, not all of the phase I targets have been fully achieved; the Government has requested further assistance from UNDP in order to continue activities which have already begun. A technical review of the project took place in 1981: it was recommended that previous activities should continue, that new activities should be selected as a logical follow-up to those already under way, and that financing documentation for submission to financing sources should be compiled.

Development of inland fishing and agriculture

UNDP contribution: $1,000,000 including $ 200,000 for the personnel component

Duration: 5 years

28. The new phase of the project is aimed particularly at consolidating the progress made by the project (MAG/76/002) and broadening the range of operations. The main objectives set for phase II of the project are as follows: to study the installation of a pilot fish farm as part of an integrated agriculture and livestock production programme, to study the establishment of a pilot aquaculture centre in the coastal regions, to study the installation of hatcheries for the annual build-up of fish fry stocks, to study the specific materials and equipment necessary for fishing technology and the training and retraining of fishery personnel, and experimental fishing tests in mangrove swamps.

Development of the Androy

UNDP contribution: $2,750,000 including $ 900,000 for the personnel component

Duration: 5 years

29. The ultimate aim of the project is to lay the foundations for the development of the Androy. Phase III of the project is a result of the need to pursue and co-ordinate research work in order to improve activities relating to agriculture, forestry and livestock production and to the region's water supply. In order to overcome the structural difficulties due to the internal conditions peculiar to the region and to the human resources available and to better define and establish the activities to be undertaken during phase III, it was agreed that a feasibility study should be carried out on the facilities needed to achieve the stated regional development objectives. Parallel with this over-all study, plans were made for a feasibility study for a vertical ground-nut operation and a study for the rehabilitation of the station at Anarafaly.

Increasing national rice seed production

UNDP contribution: $605,000 Duration: 5 years

30. Preparatory assistance (MAG/81/001) is already being provided for an amount of $230,000. The project is the logical follow-up to this preparatory assistance and will be devoted to the implementation of plans formulated in the documentation.

New projects

(a) Boat-building workshops

UNDP contribution: $700,000 Duration: 3 years

31. The project is aimed largely at carrying out a study and building small motorized vessels for sea fishing or the transport of fresh marine produce. The workshops at Manakara, Nosy be and Toliary will give priority to equipping co-operatives belonging to fishermen's associations and other training centres. Occasionally, they will also accept orders from individuals.

(b) Fishermen's training centre

UNDP contribution: $288,000 Duration: 3 years

32. The Government plans to establish a centre for the continuing training of fishermen in the operation of small motor boats, the regular maintenance of the motor and the hull, basic mechanics, and the use and conservation of products. The training will be basically practical and will as far as possible be integrated with production.

Planning and pilot development of drainage basins

UNDP contribution: $2,484,000 (including $ 784,000 for the personnel component) including $1,938,000 during the third cycle Duration: 5 years

33. Erosion is a very widespread and very forceful phenomenon throughout the island. This phenomenon, which is disastrous for the country's economy, is due to several causes (bush fires, overgrazing, deforestation). Moreover, it has particular features which require appropriate treatment. Over the long term, this project will make for more effective conservation of natural resources and improved control of the water system. In the immediate future, it will be necessary to: (a) draw up a management strategy based on the perfection of varied and suitable techniques within the framework of integrated development and management measures and on heightening the awareness and encouraging the participation of outlying rural communities; (b) establish pilot areas in order to test and adapt the strategy and methods for action; and (c) train technicians capable of extending this action to new areas.

Training of staff for small-scale hydraulic engineering

UNDP contribution: $430,000 Duration: 3 years

34. The aim of this project is to select and train staff to participate in formulating and monitoring the implementation of the small-scale hydraulic engineering project. This training will take place locally and abroad. A socio-economic survey will also be carried out to ascertain the reaction of the rural population in areas where small-scale hydraulic engineering programmes are launched.

National census of agriculture and permanent system of agricultural statistics

UNDP contribution: $1 million, including $374,000 for the personnel component Duration: 2 1/2 years

35. The long-term aim of the project is to improve statistical information constantly by strengthening the system of agricultural statistics. FAO, as part of its Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP), provided the Government with assistance for the preparation of the national agriculture census, thus laying the groundwork for the actual census. Apart from the taking of the census itself, the project will aim, inter alia, at establishing regional units for agricultural statistics, strengthening the permanent system of agricultural statistics, integrating a system of agro-meteorological monitoring of crops for forecasting harvest, adapting a study programme on the prices of agricultural products and training agricultural statistical staff at all levels.

Feasibility study for the Sakay state farm

UNDP contribution: $63,000 Duration: 2 months

36. The Sakay state farm has been in existence for about 25 years and was previously part of the Sakay Agricultural Trade Society. It has since been run by the Government. In recent years the farm has produced between 3,000 and 4,000 pigs a year for butchering. Pork production in Madagascar does not meet the need: the farm's facilities are outmoded, in poor condition and no longer meet the needs for expansion. The feasibility study requested by the Government should make it possible to draw up a complete and viable plan for an industrial pig farm producing 30,000 pigs a year for butchering.

Vary mamokatra

UNDP contribution: $750,000 Duration: 3 years

37. This project is one of the measures accompanying the projects aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food, including the project to increase national production of rice seeds. Its immediate aims are to train national specialists in development and research disciplines applied to rice cultivation, to familiarize higher-level staff in the Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform with modern rice cultivation techniques through guided tours of international institutes

and to set up an initial nucleus of 15 instructors, 5 training centres for intermediate-level staff and 15 front-line villages to master new techniques for intensified rice cultivation.

B. Industry, the driving force behind development

38. If agriculture is the foundation for Madagascar's economic development, industry is its driving force. Neither sector can develop independently of the other.

39. The industrial sector comprises approximately 400 enterprises in branches as varied as food, the textile and clothing industries, building materials, electricity and mechanical engineering, and chemistry. The sector provides some 50,000 jobs and accounts for 20 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Industrial output contributes only to a small degree to exports, and mainly in the form of sugar, plant oils, textiles and meat products.

40. In view of the situation prevailing at the outset of the Plan (1982-1987), industry is called upon to play both a difficult and an important role during the period. The country's efforts will be aimed at setting up a self-reliant industry, that is to say an industry devoted mainly to the exploitation and development of the country's raw materials and resources so as to enable it to produce locally the consumer goods required by the population, thereby contributing to Madagascar's economic independence. Thus, improved supply of the population's needs, the creation of jobs, better exploitation of local resources and diversification and intensification of such exploitation will be the criteria for the selection of industrial projects to be carried out during the period.

41. The Government is also concerned about developing the handicraft industry; however, the process of its development needs to be rationalized, given the traditional nature of this sector and its organizational and development potential.

Ongoing projects

Development of the handicraft industry (MAG/76/003)

UNDP contribution: $1,409,781, including
$ 40,000 in 1982 (end of project)

42. With UNDP assistance, during the second programming cycle the Government began activities aimed at setting up a central facility, the Centre for Malagasy Handicrafts (CENAM), and six regional centres, the Regional Centres for Malagasy Handicrafts (CERAM), as well as the planning and over-all co-ordination of handicraft development activities and the promotion and implementation of such activities.

Uranium prospecting and development (MAG/77/012)

UNDP contribution: $496,239, including
$406,448 in 1982 (end of project)

43. This project is designed to provide necessary technical assistance and to increase and strengthen the country's technical services through the training of personnel, and the launching of a programme for the exploration of uranium reserves in promising areas and the necessary technical and chemical analyses.

Export promotion (MAG/80/001)

UNDP contribution: $248,000, including
$127,000 in 1982 (end of project)

44. The project is designed to promote a better knowledge of short-term export potential and the production strategies to be employed for selected products. Within this framework, a survey will be made of the most promising markets for such priority products as spices and products derived from them. At the same time, the system of information on foreign markets and exportable products will be strengthened by the creation and development of a commercial documentation service.

Feasibility study for a paper pulp factory (MAG/80/002)

UNDP contribution: $921,452, including
$306,661 in 1982 (end of project)

45. The purpose of the project is to prepare a complete feasibility study for an industrial development project which is designed to ensure the most rational utilization of the Mangoro forestry resources, a plantation set up under a project carried out with assistance from the World Bank. The project will also involve training for national personnel, partly in the field and partly at the office of the consulting firm which will make the study.

Study and construction of barge and push boat prototypes (MAG/80/011)

UNDP contribution: $883,500, including
$596,950 in 1982 (end of project)

46. In order to build in Malagasy territory a river fleet which is homogeneous and specifically designed for the particular conditions applying to the use of the Pangalanes Canal, in 1981 and 1982 a project will be carried out for the purpose of studying and building barge and push boat prototypes.

Study on the industrial sector (MAG/81/018)

UNDP contribution: $88,000, including
$84,000 in 1982 (end of project)

47. The main purpose of this project is the development of the industrial sector. In order to achieve it, the structure of Malagasy industry will be analysed to determine the long-term industrial investments to be made in keeping with the priorities established in the National Plan.

Continuing projects (new phases)

Development of the handicraft industry — Duration: 2 years

UNDP contribution: $250,000 including
$100,000 for the personnel component

48. The Government has requested UNDP assistance to support the decentralization of facilities for the development of handicrafts and the popularization and dissemination of suitable handicraft technologies for the purpose of creating jobs in rural areas and in the disadvantaged sections of urban centres. The improvement of facilities and conditions for the production and marketing of handicraft products should make it possible to meet, on a priority basis, the need for everyday consumer goods, to replace imports and gradually develop handicraft exports.

Technical assistance to the Development Company for Naval Construction and Repairs (SECREN)

UNDP contribution: $1,120,000, including — Duration: 5 years
$ 874,000 during the third cycle

49. Some recommendations made during the first phase project (MAG/78/003), which can be implemented without additional studies, will be put into effect during the second phase project. Supplementary studies will be necessary in the fields of naval repairs, construction, development, organization, training and consultant services.

New projects

Pre-investment study for industrial development

UNDP contribution: $1,850,000 — Duration: 5 years

50. The project is designed to provide the Government with pre-investment studies with a view to the establishment of new industrial units or the rehabilitation or expansion of existing industrial units. The project will also provide assistance to the Malagasy authorities in the evaluation of industrial studies, and it could also enable any studies to be made if necessary in the context of other industrial projects. Seminars on project preparation and evaluation will be organized.

Promotion of small scale and medium-scale industry and establishment of a pilot industrial estate

UNDP contribution: $900,000, including $500,000 for the personnel component
Duration: 4 years

51. With a view to tightening the industrial network above and below the level of the major industries and to contributing to improved integration of the industrial sector, the Government has decided to promote small and medium-scale industry, which have the advantage of using less investment and more manpower per unit produced. In order to create a favourable environment for this development, the industrial estate formula has been chosen. A pilot estate will be set up at Antananarivo.

Promotion of local materials

UNDP contribution: $1,100,000, including $ 500,000 for the personnel component
Duration: 4 years

52. The aim of the project is to develop the use of local materials in everything relating to the construction of housing, bridges, tunnels, etc., and other civil engineering works which could largely be carried out in rural areas with the help of labour-intensive techniques. The project will involve research on and utilization and production of such materials and will help with the installation of research laboratories, test centres and pilot production units.

Programme for the maintenance, repair and production of spare parts

UNDP contribution: $1,000,000, including $ 500,000 for the personnel component
Duration: 4 years

53. The objectives of the project are: (a) to use existing industrial capacity and installations to establish a national maintenance and repair programme which does not call for new investments but which will strengthen the country's facilities; (b) to help the country to strengthen its engineering and maintenance services in order more rapidly to achieve autonomy in the industrial sector; and (c) to introduce into the country the resources for local repairs and production of spare parts and to enable industry to recover through improved utilization of current production, transport and general infrastructure facilities.

Development and promotion of agricultural tool and machinery production

UNDP contribution: $450,000, including $100,000 for the personnel component
Duration: 3 years

54. The project will also involve assistance to units for the production of simple tools and agricultural machinery, production planning and the programming of mass and small-scale manufacturing based on a pre-investment study.

Assistance in the field of quality standardization and control

UNDP contribution: $300,000, including $150,000 for the personnel component — Duration: 3 years

55. In order to contribute to the improvement of the quality of industrial products for both the domestic and foreign markets, the Government wishes to establish a system for quality standardization and control. The project will involve assisting the Malagasy authorities in drawing up national standards and organizing quality control and certification operations. It will also contribute to the study of a metrology plan.

Solar energy research and development programme

UNDP contribution: $200,000 — Duration: 3 years

56. This programme is connected with studies made by the University Commission on New Sources of Energy (DUEN) concerning: (a) modules collectors, exchangers, storage); (b) air conditioning (cold generation, design and construction); (c) distillation (design and construction of prototypes, water heaters, distillers); and (d) mechanical heat conversion and construction of small units (solar oven, wind tower, biogas fermenter).

Study and construction of "Karenjy" motor vehicle prototypes and study of organization of the mass-production process

UNDP contribution: $415,000, including $145,000 for the personnel component — Duration: 2 years

57. The vehicles which are currently available on the domestic market are produced by a simple assembly process or are directly imported. After prototypes have been developed, the Malagasy Innovation Institute (IMI) will establish a pilot production unit. The development of prototypes will make it possible to devise principles for designing and building vehicles. Special attention will be given to maintenance facilities.

C. Health, education, research and social conditions

58. The basic development options defined in the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution include the pursuit of genuine political and economic independence and a more just society with no exploitation of man by man and from which all forms of injustice, oppression and domination have been eradicated, in short, the all-round development of each individual as a whole. Socialism within the Fokonolona (village communities) represents the only effective and rapid means for achieving the objectives set, a human socialism based on the integration of all basic communities within the social, political, economic and cultural life of the country.

59. To that end, planning methods will be designed to ensure that the supply of goods and services responds to the actual demand of the population.

60. To achieve that objective, Madagascar can avail itself of three main weapons which, in time, should guarantee the progressive access of the greatest number to social justice: namely, the principles of democratization, decentralization and indigenization (the last should be construed to mean not only a much greater exercise of responsibility by citizens but also the adaptation of products and production to the real needs of the country). The projects chosen for the third country programme take these elements into account and reflect the Government's concern to pursue vigorously the goals which it has set, including full employment, schooling for all, increased life expectancy (to at least 60 years), and social security for all. Over the medium term, the objectives are more modest and have to do with the following sectors:

(a) Health: Health policy will comprise: (i) sickness prevention and the treatment of curable diseases; (ii) education of the population in health matters; (iii) the physical, mental, social and vocational rehabilitation of the sick;

(b) Education: The principal goal in education will be more adequate schooling for young people under the age of 14 and a reduction in the number of illiterates. Action will also be designed to increase the number of those attending school and to prompt indigenization. Within this framework, adaptation of the educational system to local realities is of paramount importance, since young people entering the economy, need to be trained;

(c) Research: Will be directed basically towards the reorganization and redefinition of research areas, so that it will make an effective contribution to the Government's efforts to enhance production and distribution and to satisfy fundamental needs; and

(d) Social conditions: In particular, activities for the handicapped and in the field of social security will be initiated.

Ongoing projects

Training of sanitation personnel (MAG/76/007)

UNDP contribution: $1,512,298, including
$ 359,239 for 1982 and 1983 (end of project)

61. The project is providing assistance in the training of sanitation personnel and in the structuring of the sanitation and sanitary engineering services.

National Promotion and Training Institute (INPF) (MAG/72/003)

UNDP contribution: $3,894,420, including
$ 68,000 in 1982 (end of project)

62. In order to ensure consistent and balanced development, the Government has felt the need for a uniform general system of vocational training and assistance to enterprises. The INPF was created for those purposes. The project is designed to assist the INPF in setting up an operational agency which will provide vocational training and assistance to enterprises.

Workers' education (MAG/77/015)

UNDP contribution: $386,604, including
$ 53,000 in 1982 (end of project)

63. The Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution assigns an important role to workers in the management of enterprises. Within this framework the National Centre for Workers' Education was established. The project provides support for the organization of the Centre, the training of officials and the development of the workers' education programme for the training of workers in the economic, social and legal fields.

Promotion of youth (MAG/78/001)

UNDP contribution: $245,334, including
$ 14,834 in 1982 (end of project)

64. This project provides support for the institution of centralized and decentralized facilities designed to promote the integration and participation of youth in the country's economic, political and cultural development process.

Educational reform (MAG/79/002)

UNDP contribution: $2,973,858, including
$1,130,220 in 1982 and 1983 (end of project)

65. The goal of the educational sector is to facilitate the access of all children to education in order to raise their educational level. To that end, it has been decided to democratize, decentralize and indigenize teaching. The project will provide backstopping in the field of education programming and in the identification of suitable educational methods and means.

Assistance for the establishment of a Planning Institute (preparatory assistance) (MAG/79/008)

UNDP contribution: $94,813, including
$53,751 in 1982 (end of project)

66. Preparatory assistance should make it possible to design a project which will help the Government to set up a Planning Institute to serve as a training and research tool for the promotion of planning activities.

Cartographic Institute (MAG/78/006)

UNDP contribution: $817,847, including
$118,000 for 1982 (end of project)

67. The purpose of the project is to assist the National Institute of Geodesy and Cartography and to enhance its capacity to support development activities. This project will continue into 1982 and is intended to support the programme for the preparation and publication of cartographic maps by strengthening the technical capacity of the Institute.

Assistance for the disabled (preparatory assistance) (MAG/80/014)

UNDP contribution: $120,060, including
$108,000 in 1982 (end of project)

68. In connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons, the Government is contemplating a programme which in due course will fully integrate the disabled within society and the economic and social development process of the country. Preparatory assistance will facilitate identification of UNDP support for activities to benefit the handicapped.

Continuing projects (new phases)

Training of sanitation personnel

UNDP contribution: $300,000

69. The project components are still under study.

Workers' education

UNDP contribution: $317,000 Duration: 3 years

70. Project goals and components are under discussion.

Promotion of youth

UNDP contribution: $930,000, including
$260,000 for the personnel component Duration: 5 years

71. The first phase of the project (MAG/78/001) covers the introduction of facilities both at the central level (National School for Youth and Popular Education (ENJEP)) and at the level of the decentralized communities (Centres for Youth Community Work and Promotion (CAPJ)). It should lead to the second phase of the project during which emphasis will be laid on those aspects of expertise and applied research, based on a multisectoral and interdisciplinary approach, which will contribute to the social integration of youth and will enhance its commitment to the country's over-all development process, particularly as regards the rural and social aspects.

Assistance for the establishment of a Planning Institute

UNDP contribution: $2,402,500, including $1,225,000 for the personnel component

Duration: 5 years

72. This agency is intended to achieve the dual objective of training and research in the field of socio-economic development. The Institute will be required to provide training in specialized areas, particularly on analytical, planning and follow-up techniques and methods, both at the macro-economic level and at the level of regional development. Training will also be provided in the comparative analysis of the methods and techniques for the preparation of programmes, projects and sectoral plans. Research activities will deal inter alia with the comparative study of planning methods and techniques, with special emphasis on their application in Madagascar, on the processes and models of economic development in general and on the economy of the country in particular.

Support for the programme of activities for the handicappped

UNDP contribution: $892,000

Duration: 5 years

73. This project is intended to contribute to raising the existing level of care and readaptation methods, to design protective measures against industrial accidents and to improve the quality and number of staff responsible for the integration of the handicapped, so that they may have access to all forms of education.

New projects

Assistance for the National Promotion and Training Institute (INPF)

UNDP contribution: $2,000,000 (including $674,000 for the personnel component), including $1,610,000 during the third cycle

Duration: 5 years

74. In view of the rapid development of knowledge and the ever-growing need for qualified and responsible managerial staff, this project will give priority to efforts involving: (a) workers, from the junior to the senior levels, through practical management training for young university graduates with a view to ensuring their introduction to the actual workings of the enterprise under the best possible conditions; (b) refresher courses and advanced training for senior staff to provide them with the information required for the posts which they occupy; (c) support for executive and managerial staff in the organization and management of their enterprises and continuing in-service training for junior-level and intermediate-level staff. For those purposes, study will also be given to the eventual conversion of the National Promotion and Training Institute (INPF) into the Institute for the Development and Management Staffing of Enterprises (IDEE).

Assistance for the preparation of a model for external debt management

UNDP contribution: $100,000 Duration: 2 years

75. In view of current constraints affecting the country, particularly with regard to international payments, it has been found necessary to rationalize the management of the external debt. UNDP assistance will therefore be needed in connexion with the preparation of an external debt management model.

Study on the progressive expansion of social security

UNDP contribution: $300,000 Duration: 5 years

76. Social welfare and social security have been limited hitherto to salaried personnel. The research planned under this study programme is therefore intended to identify and evaluate the needs of agricultural workers in connexion with social security so that social security for all can be achieved by the year 2000 as anticipated.

D. Human settlements, town planning and drinking water supply

77. Urban demographic growth has become more marked over the past few years. In order to deal with the problems posed by the urban situation, the Government has instituted a programme of rehabilitation and construction for district development involving the piping of drinking water, electrification, sanitation works, the construction of low-cost housing and the organization of construction. UNDP assistance has been requested to support the authorities in their efforts to develop sectoral programmes in order to define the necessary methods and means for the implementation of a human settlement policy.

Ongoing projects

Development of human settlement programmes (MAG/79/009)

UNDP contribution: $1,136,616, including
$ 233,392 in 1982 (end of project)

78. This assistance is aimed at strengthening the capabilities of technical services and making studies on experimental human settlement operations, and technical studies and socio-economic analyses with a view to formulating a draft urban development project. Feasibility documents have been compiled for housing construction and upgrading.

Construction of housing in Ambovombe (MAG/78/005)

UNDP contribution: $140,509, including
$135,381 in 1982 (end of project)

79. The project covers the study, supervision and construction of four housing units on a piece of land owned by the Office of Animal Husbandry and assigned to Operation Androy by the Malagasy Government.

Continuing project (new phase)

Development of human settlement programmes

UNDP contribution: $1,000,000 Duration: 3 years

80. In order to develop the sectoral studies identified under the project (MAG/79/009), UNDP follow-up assistance is envisaged with a view to the control and management of urban development and to implementing a co-ordinated policy of land reservation and purchase. For this purpose, the assistance will also cover the establishment of a structured town planning service which will be responsible for conducting all the planning studies relating to the capital city and its suburbs. There are also plans for financing part of a pilot operation for the upgrading of a district in Antananarivo identified during the first-phase project.

New project

Study of drinking water supply in rural areas: Development of prototypes

UNDP contribution: $2,000,000 Duration: 4 years

81. The supply of drinking water makes a significant contribution to the prevention of diseases. It is therefore planned to speed up the installation of a water supply system in rural areas by applying appropriate technology during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and implementing the objectives established under the Basic Socialist Planning Options. This project will cover the establishment of the programme of activity in the various regions in order to identify priority activities, and the development of a prototype for each type.

E. Transport

82. Given its size, relief features and difficult meteorological conditions, it is essential for Madagascar to develop its infrastructure, transport and communications intensively in order to link up the various regions so that it can make full use of the resources of the country and ensure adequate trading of goods for provision purposes.

83. While priority is being given to the building of new major road arteriel and to a programme for the upkeep of existing main and secondary roads, overland communications will retain their preponderant role and the density of the road network will be increased.

84. Air transport must provide quick and efficient services both inside the country and with other countries while supplementing other modes of transport.

85. UNDP assistance has already been used to strengthen national capabilities in this sector, particularly in the field of civil aviation. For the programme of road building and upkeep, which is primarily an investment programme, UNDP is helping with the drawing up of an inventory of materials that can be used in the building and upkeep of roads.

Ongoing projects

Catalogue of road materials (MAG/76/006)

UNDP contribution: $240,978, including
$ 54,370 in 1982 (end of project)

86. UNDP assistance over a period of two and a half years is aimed at drawing up an inventory of resources that can be used for the building and upkeep of roads so as to facilitate more efficient use of the materials available in Madagascar. Another aim of this project is to strengthen the capabilities of the National Public Works and Building Laboratory and to train national technical staff.

Hydrographic service (MAG/77/005)

UNDP contribution: $427,715, including
$256,611 for 1982 and 1983 (end of project)

87. The objective of the project is to assist the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the National Institute of Geodesy and Cartography in increasing its staff and equipment in order to fulfil its new responsibilities in the field of hydrography and oceanography.

Improvement of maritime services (MAG/79/017)

UNDP contribution: $122,357, including
$ 46,500 in 1982 (end of project)

88. The objective of this project is to improve the quality of maritime services, to increase national participation in maritime transport activities and to promote development for the benefit of the Malagasy economy.

Development of the National Aeronautical and Meteorological Training School (ENAM) (MAG/77/002)

UNDP contribution: $1,022,205, including
$ 193,565 for 1982 and 1983 (end of project)

89. The State of Madagascar has set up the National Aeronautical and Meteorological Training School (ENAM). This school provides basic training for air traffic controllers and air safety electronics specialists. Assistance began in 1979.

Civil aviation fellowships (MAG/78/007)

UNDP contribution: $220,507, including
$ 77,875 for 1982 to 1985 (end of project)

90. This project covers university training abroad in the field of civil aviation, particularly flying, air traffic control and the technical operation of electronic instruments and equipment.

Continuing project (new phase)

Development of the National Aeronautical and Meteorological Training School (ENAM)

UNDP contribution: $2,227,000, including $1,085,000 for the personnel component Duration: 3 years

91. To continue and supplement the training provided at ENAM, a new UNDP assistance phase is planned for the continuation of the project (MAG/77/002). This new project will be geared to the further development of training facilities for national senior staff in order to meet national staffing requirements in the fields of flying, air traffic control, the maintenance of telecommunication and radio-navigation equipment and aeronautical meteorology. This will make it possible to develop air transport in order to remedy the shortage of overland transport facilities.

New project

Development of a national transport plan

UNDP contribution: $173,000 Duration: 4 years

92. In order to co-ordinate and implement the various sectoral studies already made and to draw up a National Transport Plan, UNDP assistance has been requested to strengthen national capabilities as regards methods for organizing, and procedures for planning and co-ordinating, transport on the basis of a project for the training of national staff abroad.

RELATIONS WITH REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

93. In drawing up the third country programme, the Malagasy Government has taken account of some recommendations made by regional and/or world conferences on matters of regional and/or international importance which also coincide with national priorities.

94. The most important of these activities are as follows:

(a) The recommendations of the world conference on rural development; the projects selected for UNDP financing will help to meet the objective of developing food production and self-sufficiency and to improve the production and living conditions of the rural population;

(b) In the context of the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa, the Government has laid emphasis on the development of civil aviation, the improvement of hydrographic and maritime services and the elaboration of a National Transport Plan;

(c) In the context of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, UNDP needs to continue activities for the training of sanitation staff, to finance a major study on the supply of drinking water in rural areas and the development of prototypes, and to continue those activities for the development and upgrading of human settlements which involve a water and sanitation component;

(d) In the field of energy and pursuant to the recommendations of the international energy conference, the Government has decided to institute a programme of solar energy research and development; and

(e) As part of the International Year of Disabled Persons, the Government, with UNDP assistance, is to launch a large-scale programme to support the activities launched by the Government on the one hand and by various private and/or non-governmental organizations on the other.

SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Assistance to the most vulnerable sector of the population

95. In accordance with the purposes of UNDP and its basic criteria for action, the third country programme for Madagascar will allot a considerable proportion of the illustrative IPF resources to the economic and social development of the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

96. The particular stress on social orientation and rural development projects is therefore significant. Moreover, the development of industrial activity which it is hoped to achieve should encourage the development of a self-reliant economy with available local raw materials and other resources used rationally to meet local requirements, and this will have definite beneficial effects on the social and economic life of the nation, particularly through the creation of permanent jobs, the optimum use of human resource skills, and an increase in the national income.

Training and the development of human resources

97. One feature common to all the projects is the accent on vocational training and the development of technically skilled managerial staff and workers at all levels who are nationals of Madagascar, as well as the transfer of technology. This consideration applies also to agricultural workers, who will ultimately benefit not only from the continuing extension of social security but also from all the activities designed to improve their living conditions and their physical and social environment, in such areas as health and human settlements.

Application of the new dimensions of technical co-operation

98. The concept of self-reliance is of particular importance to the governing authorities of Madagascar. In the preparation of the third country programme, it is reflected in a heightened awareness of the need to make the greatest possible use of national skills, using international experts only where there is no alternative. 2/ It should be noted in this connexion that when formulating projects under the various programmes, the percentage of budget funds to be allocated to international experts will be kept to a minimum, to be determined after a study of needs. Madagascar has already begun to apply the new dimensions in the UNDP-financed project for the Madagascan Institute for Innovation (IMI), which will be directly responsible for implementation of the project.

Technical co-operation among developing countries

99. Although Madagascar's experience in technical co-operation among developing countries is still somewhat limited, the Government expects to increase its participation in this kind of co-operation in accordance with the multidirectional policy which it adopted in 1975. Some possible fields of co-operation, especially among the Indian Ocean countries, have been identified, and some projects could be regionalized. They include: (a) the Mahajanga National Nautical School; (b) the National Aeronautical and Meteorological Training School; (c) the National Institute for Geodesy and Cartography of Madagascar; (d) Maritime safety and marine pollution control; and (e) the National Centre for Oceanographic Research.

100. This co-operation among developing countries and among the Indian Ocean countries has already begun in connexion with the project for the Mauritian Institute for Sugar Research (RAF/79/005), in which Madagascar and Mauritius are co-operating. The project primarily involves the training of Malagasy sugar industry specialists.

2/ Where specific reference is made to the "personnel" component in proposals for new projects or new project phases, the amounts indicated include provision for international experts and consultants. These are maximum figures which are not to be exceeded, and not necessarily amounts which must be expended.

Annex I

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

		Dollars
A.	**Resources**	
	(a) IPF and other resources	
	(i) Illustrative IPF for programming period	49 000 000
	(ii) Carried over from previous IPF cycles	(975 000)
	(iii) Other resources	-
	(b) Provision for adequate programming	-
	TOTAL	48 025 000
B.	**Utilization of resources**	
	(a) Programmed resources	
	(i) Ongoing projects	5 946 000
	(ii) New projects and new phases under the country programme	30 115 000
	(iii) Resources earmarked for particular activities and purposes in connexion with projects awaiting formulation (programming carried over to a subsequent phase)	-
	SUBTOTAL	36 061 000
	(b) Reserve	2 164 000
	(c) Unprogrammed balance a/	9 800 000
	TOTAL	48 025 000

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C. Breakdown of programme resources by sector

	Sector b/	Ongoing projects c/	New projects	Resources specially allocated to each sector	TOTAL
02	General development	54 000	2 403 000	-	2 457 000
03	Natural resources	524 000	2 138 000	-	2 662 000
04	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 789 000	8 586 000	-	10 375 000
05	Industry	124 000	7 139 000	-	7 263 000
06	Transport and communications	1 180 000	2 400 000	-	3 580 000
07	International trade and finance	174 000	100 000	-	274 000
09	Human settlements	368 000	1 000 000	-	1 368 000
10	Health	359 000	2 300 000	-	2 659 000
11	Education	1 145 000	930 000	-	2 075 000
12	Employment	121 000	1 927 000	-	2 048 000
14	Social conditions and social justice	108 000	1 192 000	-	1 300 000
	TOTAL	5 946 000	30 115 000	-	36 061 000

a/ Or 20 per cent of illustrative IPF not allocated for programming purposes, in accordance with the Administrator's instructions in UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111 and UNDP/PROG/HQTRS/126.

b/ As per ACC classification.

c/ In the five-year programming period 1982-1986, 1982 is considered a transition year, so that virtually all projects under this heading will end in 1982.

Annex II

ASSISTANCE FINANCED FROM UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM SOURCES OTHER THAN UNDP

		Duration of project	Dollars
A.	**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**		
	(a) Government co-operation projects (GCP)		
	1. Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA): Management of artificial ponds or hill lakes	1979-1982	242 000
	2. ABEDA: Repair of listed agricultural water storage facilities damaged by cyclones Emilie and Hervea	1979-1982	1 031 000
	3. Norway: Malagasy fertilizer programme	1979-1982	829 000
	(b) Technical co-operation programmes (TCP)		
	1. Acridian control	1981-1982	210 000
	2. Lake Alaotra salvage project	1981-1982	200 000
	3. Migratory locust control	1982	200 000
	4. Study mission to India	1981-1982	15 000
	TOTAL		2 727 000
B.	**United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**		
	Production of wooden modular bridges	1981-1982	69 000
C.	**United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development**		
	Strengthening of infrastructure for the National Oceanographic Research Centre	1982-1984	850 000
D.	**United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)**		
	1. Health statistics	1982-1984	322 000
	2. Demo-economic model	1982-1985	316 000
	3. Vital statistics	1983-1985	390 000
	4. Family health	1982-1985	594 000
	5. Population education	1982-1985	500 000
		TOTAL	2 122 000

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		Duration of project	Dollars
E.	**World Food Programme (WFP)**		
1.	Afforestation and regional development Upper Mangoro	1982-1985	1 202 000
2.	Nutrition in basic educational institutions	1982-1985	2 391 000
3.	Eucalyptus planting	1982-1985	330 000
4.	Development of mid-West, training and settlement of migrants	1982-1984	1 517 000
5.	Assistance to vulnerable groups	1982-1984	180 000
		TOTAL	5 620 000
F.	**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**		
1.	Basic health care	1982-1984	1 513 000
2.	Basic education	1982-1984	821 000
3.	Pre-school activities	1982-1984	618 000
4.	Other activities and miscellaneous	1982-1984	548 000
		TOTAL	3 500 000
G.	**World Health Organization (WHO)**		
	Regular programme	1982-1985	1 600 000
H.	**International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**		
	Continuation of regular technical assistance programme (ongoing)		amount unknown
		GRAND TOTAL	15 569 000